

GUIDE

FOR PREPARING

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Utah State Historic Preservation Office
(Revised 06/2008)



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III. EXAMPLE OF NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

The image shows a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Form NR-100) with handwritten entries. The form is titled "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form" and includes sections for "1. Name of Property", "2. Location", "3. Dates of Significance", "4. National Park Service Classification", and "5. National Register Classification". The form is filled out with handwritten text, including "1. Name of Property: [illegible]", "2. Location: [illegible]", "3. Dates of Significance: [illegible]", "4. National Park Service Classification: [illegible]", and "5. National Register Classification: [illegible]". The form is also marked with "NPS Form 100-100" and "1990 Edition".

GENERAL INFORMATION:

What is the National Register of Historic Places? The National Register is the official national list of structures considered worthy of preservation because they tell us something important about our past. Their importance can be at the state or local level, not just the National level. National Register designation means a property has been officially recognized for its historic value and its preservation is encouraged. Benefits of National Register listing include assistance and information concerning the preservation of the structure, possible grants for repairs or improvements, and eligibility for Federal and State rehabilitation tax credits. Listing in the National Register does not interfere with a private property owner's right to alter, manage, or even demolish the listed property.

Is this building or site eligible for the National Register? A building or site must: (1) be at least 50 years old; (2) retain its architectural integrity, [A rule of thumb: Would the original owner still recognize the building?]; and (3) be historically or architecturally significant.

What does significant mean? Not every old building or site is significant. Many contribute to an understanding of the past, but are not of major importance. Significant buildings or sites are those that: (A) are associated with important events or developments in an area; and/or (B) are associated with significant persons in our past; and/or (C) are good examples of important styles or types of architecture; and/or (D) are important archaeological sites (primarily pre-1800s Native American sites).

How do you start? For help in determining eligibility and/or preparing nominations, calls should be directed to: Cory Jensen, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101-1182. Phone (801) 533-3500. (Current photographs and available historic information **may** be requested by SHPO staff for preliminary determination of eligibility.)

How long does the nomination process take? After determining eligibility with the help of the SHPO staff, research and document the property as described in the following pages. Coordinate the preparation of the National Register nomination with the local historic preservation commission, if you have one. The SHPO staff is available to review and direct your research and nomination on a limited basis -- consult with them early! The completed nomination is presented (by SHPO staff) to the Board of State History for review. The Board of State History typically meets 4-5 times a year, but schedules may vary. Call (533-3500) to find out when the next meeting is scheduled. Meeting agendas are finalized at least 30 days in advance, so **complete** documentation must be submitted prior to that time and it is recommended that nominations be submitted well in advance—at least six weeks—in case corrections or additional information are required to make the documentation complete. With the Board's recommendation and approval by the SHPO

officer, the nomination is then submitted to the National Park Service (NPS) in Washington, DC, for a final review. The entire nomination process usually takes about six months. (All documentation materials, including photographs, negatives and slides, become the property of the SHPO for the purpose of reproduction, publication or distribution. Copies of any National Register materials can be obtained for a nominal fee.)

Procedure: Time Frame:

Research and Document 30-40 hours

Submit for review by SHPO 45-60 days prior to Board Meeting

SHPO presents to Board Approximately every quarter

SHPO prepares to submit to NPS 3-4 Weeks

NPS review & notification 6-8 Weeks

Total Time: Approximately 6 months

Should you be using this Guide? The following guidelines are intended for individuals who are inexperienced in completing National Register nomination forms. Professional consultants and those who intend to submit numerous nominations should refer to the National Register *Bulletin 16A*, which can also be found on the NPS website at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a>

What are the steps for completing National Register nominations?

- (1) **Researching the property and its owners,**
- (2) **Documenting the property's physical appearance with photographs and drawings, and**
- (3) **Completing the National Register of Historic Places Registration form.**

(1) Researching the property and its owners:

WHERE AND HOW TO FIND OUT THE HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY:

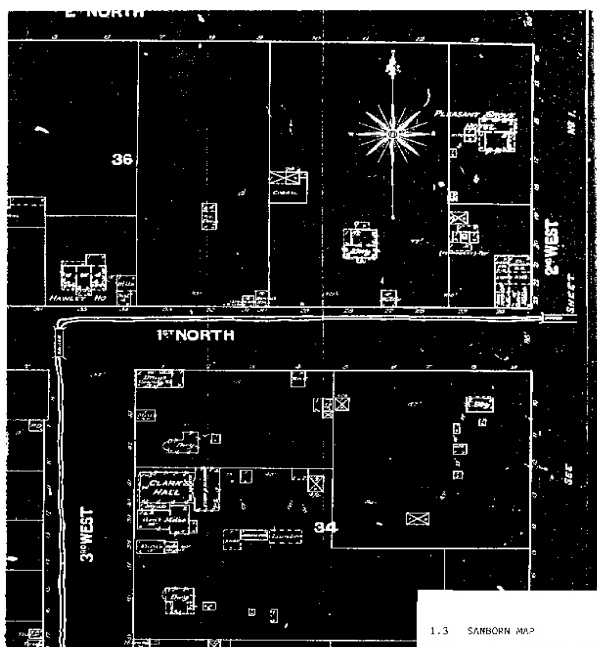
FIRST, check to see whether the building has already been documented. The SHPO at the Utah State Historical Society has files on thousands of buildings throughout the state. If there is no information on the building in the file, or if it is incomplete, you can then check the following sources to complete the documentation:

1. **Tax file** (County Assessor's Office) -- Obtain the tax serial number from the ownership plat maps and have the clerk pull the file for that property. The most important item in the file is the legal description of the property, though there also may be an estimated date of construction (don't trust it completely), an old photograph of the building, and perhaps other structural information.* Photocopy the tax file in order to have a copy of all that information for future reference. You will use the legal description to research the ownership of the property, as explained in #2. (*Salt Lake County has moved many of its old tax files to its Records Management and Archives (468-2330) department, so check there if you can't find anything in the regular tax file.) (See example 1.1 - *TAX FILE*)

1.1 – Tax File

1.2 – Title Search Form

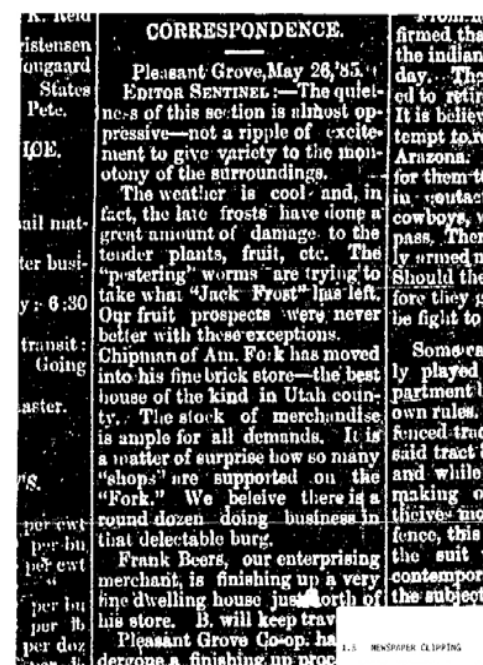
2. **Title abstracts** (County Recorder's Office) -- The title abstract records are organized by plat, block, and lot numbers for properties in incorporated areas; township, range, and section designations are used for unincorporated areas. Research all the transactions involving the property specified in the legal description, **noting the dates, names of buyers and sellers, dollar amounts, and types of transactions** (warranty deed, quit claim deed, mortgage, etc.). Copy the information on the important transactions onto the Title Search Form. Important transactions are those that involve the actual change of ownership or that might indicate when the building was constructed or altered. Indications of a construction date are the first relatively large mortgage or the dramatic increase in the selling price of the property. It is not necessary to copy down all of the later mortgages, tax sales, releases, etc. You may begin your search with the current owner and work your way back to the beginning, or vice versa. Some properties are easier to research from past to present, and others from present to past. (See example 1.2 - *COMPLETED TITLE SEARCH FORM*)



1.3 –Sanborn map

3. **Sanborn Maps** -- (Utah History Research Center (UHRC) and University of Utah Marriott, Library. Many of the maps can be found online at the Marriott Library website: <http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/collections/sanborn>). These fire insurance maps were drawn for over 75 communities in Utah, many as early as the 1880s, and were updated approximately every decade through the 1920s with some updates into the 1940s and later. The maps show each building on the principal residential and commercial blocks, and they are color coded to indicate the various construction materials. By comparing the maps from different years, you can establish an approximate date of construction and can determine approximately when and what types of changes have been made to the building and surrounding property. (See example 1.3 - *SANBORN MAP*)
4. **Building permits** (Salt Lake City only) 1890-1927, Utah State Historical Society (USHS) Library; after 1927+, State Archives -- These give the date the permit was issued, the address of the property, the estimated cost of construction, a brief description of the building, the name of the owner, and sometimes the names of the architect and builder. They are arranged in chronological order; some, however, have recently been organized by address as well.

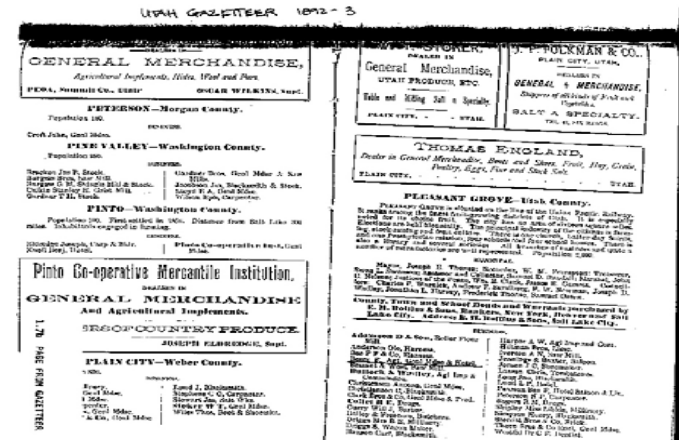
5. **Newspapers** (UHRC and university libraries) -- Back issues or newspapers for many Utah communities are on microfilm and many are available online in the Utah Digital Newspapers archive at: <http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/unews/index.html>.
 - a. Small town newspapers -- These are generally weekly newspapers. Information about the construction of major buildings in the community-- schools, churches, public buildings, commercial buildings--usually appears on the front page. References to the construction of houses are often found in the "local" column. (See Example 1.5 - *NEWSPAPER CLIPPING*)
 - b. Deseret Weekly News -- The construction of buildings and other happenings in many small towns were reported in this newspaper during the 1850s-1900. An index available at the USHS Library makes it easy to locate relevant articles.
 - c. Large city newspapers -- Daily newspapers, such as the Deseret News and the Salt Lake Tribune, usually have a real estate section in which most of the important construction news appears. Information about the construction of individual houses is also given, though not on a consistent or complete basis. Advertisements in this section by builders and real estate firms are also useful sources of information, often highlighting recently completed buildings.



1.5-Newspaper Clipping

- d. Annual "List of Buildings" for Salt Lake City -- These appear in the January 1st issue of the Salt Lake Tribune from 1889 until 1899. The lists give the location, cost, brief description, and name of the owner of each building constructed during the previous year.
- e. "List of Buildings" for Ogden -- This list is the same as that described above for Salt Lake City. However, it appears only one time--Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1892, p. 39 (for buildings constructed in 1891).
6. **Architects File** (Historic Preservation Office) -- Information about many of the architects and builders in Utah are included in this file, along with lists of some of the buildings they designed or constructed. Actual drawings of historic buildings are extremely rare since most houses were not individually designed by formally schooled architects. Even the drawings of many of Utah's prominent architects are unavailable. The best collection of historic architectural drawings is in Special Collections at the U of U Library. They are organized under each architect's name, so you must determine who the architect of the building is before you begin searching for specific drawings. The Utah State Historical Society Library also has a few architectural drawings (check with librarian).

7. **Biographical information** on owners can be found in the following sources:
- City directories (larger cities only) -- These annual listings provide the names, addresses and occupations of almost everyone in the city. They are arranged alphabetically by name in the early years, but from 1924 on they are organized by both name and address. Directories are useful in verifying when a house was built and whether the owner lived in it himself or rented it out (USHS and other libraries).
 - State gazetteers -- These annual volumes include virtually every community in the state, but unlike city directories, they do not give home addresses and usually list only businessmen (USHS and other libraries). (See example 1.7b - *PAGE FROM GAZETTEER*)
 - Biographical index -- Arranged alphabetically by name, this card catalog references names found in publications at the USHS library.
 - Biographical encyclopedias such as "Pioneers and Prominent Men," "Utah's Distinguished Personalities," etc. (USHS and other libraries) contain information about many of the prominent individuals in Utah.
 - Genealogical records (LDS Church Family History Library), also available online at websites such as <http://www.familysearch.org>, or <http://landing.ancestry.com>.
 - Census schedules (available on microfilm at USHS and university libraries) -- These list each member of the household, dates of birth and marriage, occupations, etc. In the 1900 and 1910 census schedules the address of each household is also sometimes given. Census schedules are arranged by county and city and are available for each decade from 1850 to 1910 (1890 excluded). (See example 1.7f - *PAGE FROM CENSUS RECORDS*)

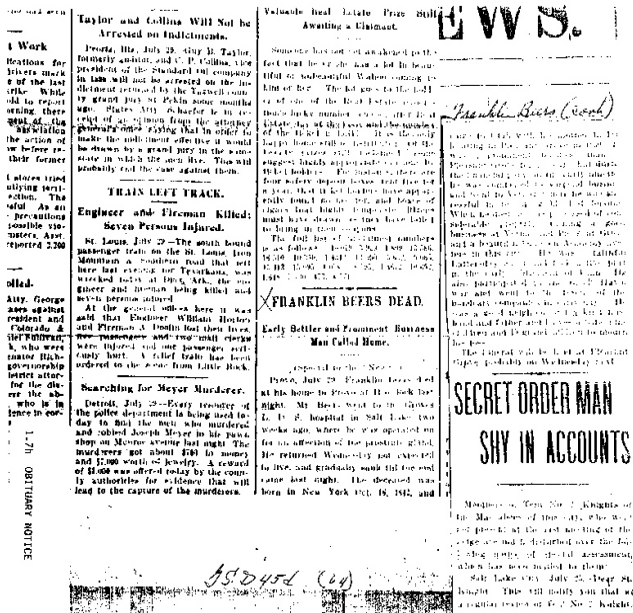


1.7b-Gazetteer

1.7f-Census Records

- g. Family histories -- Written histories, journals, letters, etc. are sometimes available from family members. Verbal accounts from the family and others associated with the property are also often useful.
- h. Obituary Index (available on microfilm at USHS, university and genealogical libraries) -- Indexes obituaries in the Salt Lake Tribune and the Deseret News from 1850 to 1970. The Salt Lake Tribune is also indexed separately from 1940 to the present. If the person you are researching is from a small town, you may wish to see if the obituary in the local newspaper is more detailed. (See example 1.7h - OBITUARY)
- i. Community Histories: Many cities and counties have compiled histories of their area, often with information on the individual families that settled the area.
- J. "Mormons and Their Neighbors"--a two volume reference set that provides peoples' names and in what biographical/historic references their information is found.

8. **Historic Photos:** Although not always available, historic photos of your property are very beneficial in evaluating its integrity and setting. The Utah State Historical Society Library has an excellent photo collection that is cataloged according to a wide range of topics. (See example 1.8 - HISTORIC PHOTO.) Also, family photograph collections and the tax files at the County Assessor's office often have historic photos.



1.7h-Obituary



1.8-Historic Photos

(2) Documenting the property's physical appearance:

PHOTOGRAPHS, MAPS, AND DRAWINGS

1) Photographs -- The requirement is a minimum of five 35 mm color slides showing all sides of the structure and any significant interior details and a minimum of two, high quality, black and white photographs with accompanying negatives (35 mm or larger) showing the principal facade (preferably from a corner) and rear or side facades. Digital photographs are now preferred. An archival Gold CD/DVD-ROM with all the images (in color) should be submitted along with the prints. Images should be in RAW or direct-capture TIF format, and the size of each image must be at least 3000x2000 pixels at 300 ppi or larger. It is recommended that digital images be saved in 8-bit (or larger) color format, which provides the best detail. Photos must be printed on archival paper (these can be printed at the SHPO) and at least 4" x 6" in size. Do **not** label the photos.



2.1-Black & White Photos

Though not required, it is strongly recommended that you obtain duplicates of old photographs of the building if they are available. The best sources for old photographs are family photograph collections and the tax files at the County Assessor's Office.

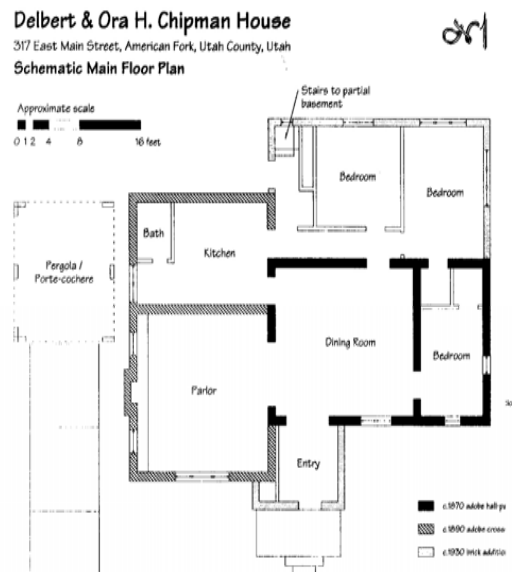
2) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map -- Indicate the location of the building in **PENCIL** on an original USGS map, but do **not** label the map. USGS maps are available at the Utah Geological Survey at 1594 W. No. Temple, SALT LAKE CITY (537-3320). In other areas, consult "Maps" in the Yellow Pages or contact your local Bureau of Land Management (BLM) office for location.



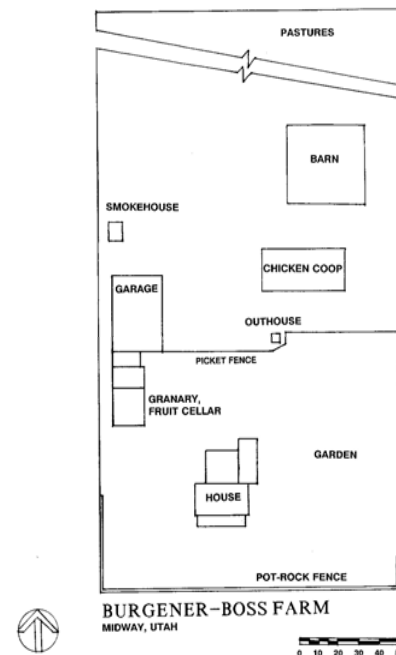
2.2-USGS Map

3) Measured Drawings -- These are not required, though they are recommended as an important means of understanding buildings. The interior and exterior of the building should be measured so that a floor plan drawing can be made that will show the room arrangement, locations of windows and doors, and wall thicknesses. Elevation drawings are not necessary.

4) Sketch Map of Site -- This is required for sites with outbuildings or other associated structures. The purpose of the sketch map is to show the layout of the entire property. This is especially important in rural areas where there are a number of outbuildings, corrals, fences, ditches, and so forth associated with the house. It is not necessary to actually measure the entire property, though the map should be generally accurate to scale. Sketch maps should have a north arrow, a scale, and a legend on the map. Using graph paper can make mapping easier and more accurate.



2.3- Measured Drawing



2.4-Sketch Map of Site

All of this information will be used in describing the property and developing the statement of significance. Once you have researched all the sources and have gathered as much information as possible, the next step is to actually complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration form.

(3) Completing the National Register of Historic Places Registration form:

HOW IS THE NATIONAL REGISTER FORM ACTUALLY COMPLETED?

By following the instructions below and referring to the completed example, you should be able to work with the National Register nomination form and fill in the appropriate information. If you have more specific questions that are not addressed here, you may wish to refer to the National Register's *Bulletin 16A*, or call the SHPO. The form should be completed on a computer using the MicroSoft Word version available from the SHPO. A hard copy should be submitted first for review.

1. **Name of Property - Historic Name:** The historic name is usually that of the original owner (or business for commercial buildings).
2. **Location:** Address of the property.
3. **State/Federal Agency Certification --** Completed by State Historic Preservation Office.
4. **National Park Service Certification --** Completed by National Park Service.
5. **Classification --** Mark an "x" in all boxes that apply to ownership and category of property. Enter the number of resources that make up the property in each category.
6. **Function or Use --** What was the historic use and what is the current use of the building? Was it an old school or store? Is it a single-family dwelling?
7. **Description:**
 - Classification --** Enter style name if known.
 - Materials --** Fill in visible materials as known.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (on continuation sheets) Describe the physical components and appearance of the building or site. (The history will be described in Section 8.)

Generally, describe the property from a broad to a narrow perspective, from the outside (bottom to top), to the inside. The following areas are usually discussed in separate paragraphs:

Setting: Overview of the building and its site.

Is it located downtown or in a commercial, industrial, or residential area, or is it in a rural area? Is the property a large lot or a corner lot?
Are there any distinctive landscape features?
Are there any outbuildings? If so, describe. Are they historic?

Exterior: Describe style and exterior architectural components such as foundations, porches, walls, windows, and distinctive features such as decorative cornices or dormers, roof, chimney, etc.

When was it built?
How many stories is it?
What kind of building is this?
What does the building look like now?
What did the original building look like?
What were the original materials?
What is the style(s) and what are the characteristics of the style(s)?
Does it have distinctive decorative features?
Are there towers or turrets?
Is there decorative woodwork?
What is the foundation?
Stone? Concrete? Brick? Log?
What are the exterior walls constructed of?
Stone? Brick? Wood siding?
What are the windows made of and what do they look like? Are there leaded or stained glass windows?
What are the doors made of and what do they look like? Are there transom or side lights?
What is the roof shape? Hip? Gable?
What is it covered with? Wood shingle? Asphalt shingle?
Does the building look like it did during the historic period?
What exterior changes have been made to alter the original structure?
Have additions been made? Windows or doors covered? Siding added?
When were these changes made?
What materials were used?

Interior: Describe the interior plan, distinctive features, original and new components. How many rooms were in the original building and what were their uses?

What was the original interior plan?
What rooms were where?
Are the rooms still used in the same way?
What original features remain?
Is there a staircase, mantle, bookshelf, stoves, wainscot, etc.?
What alterations have been made? When?
Are they major or minor?

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Applicable National Register Criteria: Mark an "x" in one or more of the lines to identify National Register criteria for which the property qualifies for listing and for any criteria considerations.

Areas of Significance: Why is the property significant? Is it related to exploration, settlement, transportation, education, architecture, etc.?

Periods of Significance: Enter the periods of time when the property attained its significance. The period should end at least 50 years ago. If it is significant for architecture only, the period of significance would just be the year it was built, or the span of years between when it was constructed and when eligible alterations/additions were made.

Significant Dates: What dates are related to the property's significance? These dates are usually when the structure was first built and when major changes occurred. Significant dates should be at least 50 years ago.

Significant Person: Complete **only** if Criterion B is marked.

Cultural Affiliation: Complete **only** if Criterion D is marked.

Architect/Builder: Fill in with either the names of the architect and/or builder or "unknown."

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (on continuation sheets):
Describe the history and significance of the structure.

How do you describe the significance of a structure? Start by giving the year the building was constructed. If dates are uncertain, use circa (c.) for the most likely date. This section should be a chronological history of the building that provides the names of the owners, the dates of their ownership or occupation, biographical information, and other historical information pertaining to the construction and use of the building. Though the focus of this history should be the original owner and the principal early occupants, brief mention should also be made of the building's more recent history (see the example). Use footnotes to reference the sources of key points of the building's history.

What is the purpose of the narrative? To describe the reasons the structure is significant.

A) EVENTS:

What local, state, and national events were occurring at the time that relate to the property or its owners? Does it provide evidence of those events or periods of history?

What events or activities made the building significant?

B) PEOPLE:

Who built the structure? Is the structure associated with an influential person in the community? Was it built by a well-known architect and is one of the architect's best or only remaining examples?

What did they do for a living?

What roles did they perform in the community?

How long did they occupy the building?

Were they married? Were there children?

Who else owned the building?

Who has owned the building since the original owner? When? What is known about them?

C) ARCHITECTURE:

Is the structure one of the best known examples of a particular type or style?

Is it one of only a few known examples of a particular architectural style or plan?

What is the architectural "context" in the community? How many remaining buildings are there from the same period? How many similar buildings, styles, etc.?

D) ARCHAEOLOGY:

Is it likely that discovery of past events may be determined through archaeological investigation?

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: How is the building being used now?

This information will provide a better understanding of the building or site.

What is the current use of the building?

Who currently owns the building?

What are the recent changes? Use? Physical changes? Rehabilitation? Site or immediate area?

Are there any plans for restoration or adaptive reuse?

9. Bibliography: Use standard bibliographical citation format for all sources. For unpublished materials, please give the location where they can be found. For interviews, give the names of the narrator and interviewer, date of the interview and location of any transcription.

10. Geographical Data:

Acreage of Property: Enter number of acres to the nearest tenth if known. Usually available on property tax notice or tax file at county assessor's office.

UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) grid reference -- To be completed by State Historic Preservation Office.

Verbal Boundary Description: Describe the legal boundaries of the property. This should be copied verbatim from the tax file for the property. (Tax Number -- Give the official tax number assigned to the property by the County Assessor if available.)

Boundary Justification: Provide a brief and concise explanation of the reasons for selecting boundaries. In many instances the statement can be as simple as, "The boundaries are those that have historically been, and continue to be, associated with the building."

11. Form Prepared By: Provide the name of the researcher and the organization. Give the month and year the form was completed.

PHOTOS: Do not label photos. List information on the photo continuation sheet: name of photographer, date, and elevation photographed.

**National Register Nomination
Submission Checklist**

The following materials must be submitted before a property can be scheduled for presentation to the Board of State History:

- Nomination form completed according to National Register guidelines (Bulletin 16A or 16B).
- U.S. Geological Survey map with location or boundaries of the site marked in **pencil**. (Preservation staff will determine UTM coordinates and label map. USGS maps are sold through the Utah Geological Survey at 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City.)
- A minimum of five 35 mm color slides showing all sides of the structure and any significant interior details.
- A minimum of five 35 mm color slides showing all sides of the structure and any significant interior details and a minimum of two, high quality, black and white photographs with accompanying negatives (35 mm or larger) showing the principal facade (preferably from a corner) and rear or side facades. Photos must be at least 4" x 6" in size. **Digital photographs are now preferred.** An archival Gold CD/DVD-ROM with all the images (in color) should be submitted along with the prints. Images should be in RAW or direct-capture TIF format, and the size of each image must be at least 3000x2000 pixels at 300 ppi or larger. It is recommended that digital images be saved in 8-bit (or larger) color format, which provides the best detail. Photos must be on archival paper (these can be printed at the SHPO). Provide labeling information on the Photo continuation sheet (see Bulletin 16A, page 64). Do not label the photos on the back with pen, marker or self-adhesive labels. Please contact the SHPO before doing photographs.
- Name and mailing address of the legal owner of record.
- Copy of all research materials, including title search.
- Local historic preservation commission review and approval for properties in a CLG community.

[Obtain information from title abstract books at County Recorder's Office]

Address:

[illegible]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name (name)

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number _____ N/A not for publication

city or town _____ N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county _____ code _____ zip code 84 -

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 entered in the National Register.

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register.

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain:)

(name)
Name of Property

(city), (county) County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing listed in

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

(name)
Name of Property

(city), (county) County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Record #

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

(name)

(city), (county) County, Utah

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

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(name), (city), (county) County, UT

Narrative Description

(typically a separate paragraph for site, exterior, interior, and outbuildings)

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(name), (city), (county) County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

(summary paragraph)

(narrative)

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National Park Service**

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(name), (city), (county) County, UT

Bibliography

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT:
University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

____ See continuation sheet

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(name), (city), (county) County, UT

1. (name)
2. (city), (county) County, Utah
3. Photographer:
4. Date:
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. xxx elevation of building. Camera facing zzz.

____ See continuation sheet